

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

PARIS, August 2, 1902. Never in other seasons do afternoon gowns attain the perfection of summer toilets. Fashioned of lawns, of dimities, of soft, clinging silks and of diaphanous organdles their daintiness and brightness challenge admiration. With pleasant weather the popularity of the afternoon costume has grown apace; it is the proper frock for a garden party, for an after midday promenade, musiçale or tea. Few calls are required during the dogs days, but when they are paid a fluffy afternoon garment is the dress to wear. A becoming hat and a suitable parasol seem to be essential adjuncts to the postmeridian costume. At Versailles, at Fontainebleau, in the Bois, at the races or at flower shows one catches glimpses of the sweetly simple yet ravishingly elegant midsummer attire in which French women are at their best. On warm afternoons when the ladies of the smart world flit like gayly colored flowers about the well-kept walks of the Old Versailles gar-dens one sees many a robe worthy of the most radiant queen of beauty who graced the halls of Louis le Grande. But it is the court of Marie Antoinette and of Louis XV that the gowns of the women of today recall. Pompadour or Du Barry might have worn similar apparel. Fashion designers have copied old portraits and prints with a fidelity that is more indicative of taste than of originality.

Not all these costumes are expensive. One of the neatest, worn by the belle of a smart coaching party which lunched yesterday in the neighborhood of the old palace, was nothing more unusual than a spotted white muslin. The robe had plaited insereach side of the skirt and a band across the middle of the back. Lace insertions framed the plain material and formed a vandyked head for the series of three lace-edged frills that covered the lower part of the garment The straight skirt front was untrimmed and terminated in a deep insertion outlined scallop. The bodice, of spotted muslin and deep-toned lace, was cut very low in the neck and had no other decoration than a band of the narrow insertion. A muslin pouched underbodice, which consisted of alternate bands of lace insertion and plaited The sleeves terminated just below the elbow, and very deep lace flounces covered the arms to the wrists. A series of



For a Garden Party. lace insertions on each sleeve formed a between elbow and shoulder deco-ration. The girdle afforded an opportunity to introduce into the costume a touch of the new vivid green. This gave an admirable suggestion of youthfulness and, in contrast with the pale blue of the crinoline picture hat tied under the fair owner's chin, was

An Esthetic Linen. An esthetic gown of cream-colored linen was sketched in my notebook the same afternoon. The delicate, fair-haired girl who wore it is just the type to set off to advantage its dainty Wedgewood blue embroideries. Rosettes of various sizes were worked in silk below the plaited yoke of the skirt and covered entirely the bloused front of the waist. A wide girdle of Wedgewood blue silk was flattened about the body and clasped at the side by a gold-mounted blue enamel pin. With this costume was worn a hat on which Wedgewood blue silk and ream-colored lace were contrasted with hiffen blush roses.

Mme. Loubet, the wife of the president of France, appeared at Versailles during the afternoon and, rolling slowly over the shaded drives in her brougham, gave one oppor-tunity to note the perfection of a pearl



Dressy House Affair.

gray muslin costume which was thickly incrusted with cluny lace and entre deux of valenciennes. Her large white hat was garnished with black chantilly lace and among its foldssparkled clasps of brilliants. The costume was eminently suited to her years and figure and made a much better impression on me than the rather gorgeous gowns in which she usually appears. On most occasions she displays the bourgeoise love of gay colors and ignores the fact that at present neutral shades are a la mode.

## In Muslin and Silk.

Muslin and silk is an odd combination, but it is one at which modistes have arrived. Embroidered muslin and poppy red taffetas piped with white are united with surprisingly good effect in a new costume. The new design is a flounced afternoon gown which is displayed on a pretty brunette model. The skirt is simply a series of shaped flounces which are longer in front than in the back. Each flounce is strap with the red and white silk. The bodice has a peculiar bolero—one that tapers below the waist to give a long and narrow basqued effect. The jacket is surcounded by a single band of the strapping and is cut short and square over a blouse of lace and muslin. The sleeves are raised on the shoulders, giving the first hint that we may again see a modification of the puff. The silk is slashed open down the forearms and permits undersleeves of plait-ed muslin to display their voluminous folds.

Medallion Effects.

The smartest frocks are medallion trimmed; there is no mistaking the fact that this decoration has come to stay for awhile The lozenge shaped applications are a trifle ahead in popularity and are preferably selfcolored lace of some of the coarser qualities. A very rich effect is attained with them on a robe of beige batiste which today I noted in one of the famous dressmaking establishments. The usual yoke apon the skirt is vandyked with rows of shirring. This gives that increased fullness to the draperies which the advance guards of fashion are aiming to popularize. Around the lower part of the garment are three rows of Irish lace medallions, the lowest series being the largest. A yoke is shirred upon the blouse and the sleeves are shirred from the shoulders for about one-third of their length. The waist fullness is caught in by a black ribbon belt, connected with which are ribbon velvet bands brought from the shoulders underneath the arms to join the sash ends in the back. There paste buckles are affixed. A shoulder cape of Irish lace is incrusted with four large lozenges of the lace, smaller medallions decorating the sleeve draperies.

Lace Wreath Appliques.

Medallions are sometimes of other ma yery chic indeed. The hat itself displayed the faintest touch of the new color in the green tulle which was combined with the bale bine drapery. It is in deftly arranged terials than lace. Very beautiful ones are completed with colored silk embroideries with almost entirely a groundwork of mousseline de sole. Among the laces



STYLISH SUMMER AFTERNOON GOWNS

wreaths are perhaps the newest appliques.
Although it is not one of the washable fabrics, voile has had a summer popularity second to no other material. The reason is not difficult to discover. Voile drapes gracefully and does not soon lose its elasticity. The thinner qualities of this, supported by silk foundations, have a richness and softness most valuable to the woman who is compelled to content herself with a modcompelled to content herself with a mod-erately inexpensive robe for general wear. Shirring is an effective decoration for voile; indeed, the majority of the newer dresses of this material are decorated with finely gathered yokes. The skirt yoke when shirred is so artistically threaded on silk that it is scarcely raised above the level of the cloth. Pastel shades, almond blossom pink, delicate blues, chartreuse green, zinc whites hiscuit tones and soft grays are apwhites, biscuit tones and soft grays are ap-parently the favorite colors for nonwashable toilets, especially for afternoon visiting

service.

One of the daintiest of voile frocks is of One of the daintiest of voice frocks is of Dresden blue. The skirt is shaped over the hips with four deep rows of shirring and trimmed around the lower part with two deep galloons of guipure lace. The bodice is slightly shirred over the bust. A fluted cape of voile bordered with a row of the guipure covers the shoulders. A yoke and vest of plaited white silk are added, and a stolelike finish of lace for the cape falls to the waist, where the ends are weighted by slik tassels. The sleeves, shirred from shoulders to elbows, fall in full folds to the lace-trimmed wrist. The cape, a removable one, is sometimes replaced by a beautiful pelerine of white glace silk, lace and black chenille. The silk forms the plaited ruffles of the pelerine, while the lace is draped over the plain silk, which is shaped upon the shoulders. Two long stole ends of the lace almost conceal the front of the bodice. Black chenille choux and lines of black chenille upon the edges of the ruffles gives just the touch of chic required in the up-todate shoulder drapery.

The Picturesque Romney.

Among afternoon blouses the Romney is one of the most picturesque. It is an adaptation of some of the styles depicted in the great painter's portraits of beautiful women of the eighteenth century. The style looks especially well on slender figures. A very pretty Romney blouse forms part of a new costume of louisine chine silk. It has a double collar of white lace, over which is draped a fichu of white mousseline. The loose sleevelets, extending from the gauntlet cuff of plain silk at the elbow, are also of white mousseline. Across the bodice front knots of rose Du Barry silk gather the fichu into loose overhanging puffs. An inexpensive afternoon frock suitable for a garden party or for visiting is fash-ioned of pale blue cambric trimmed with eeru lace threaded with black velvet ribbon. The vest of ring-spotted ecru net is plaited from the lace collar to the black ribbon velvet bows which head the embroidered velvet tabs running down each side the bloused front. Cambric forms the rest of the waist and is laid in box plaits on each side of the net vest. Lace metifs threaded with velvet ribbon overlay the cambric box plaits, motifs border the collar and the ends of the short sleeves where the net sleevelets are adjusted. Groups of narrow plaits over the hips mold the skirt to the figure. Shaped tucks of the cam-bric, very narrow in front and widest at the sides, are a novel decoration for the skirt. Lace motifs form a border above the shaped tucks. A black velvet ceinture encircles the waist. The ease with which the laundress can work with a gown made like this is apparent to every one. The lace net is merely basted into position and can be removed whenever the gown is sent to be washed. The velvet ribbon may also be removed and replaced when the gown is renovated. There are no flounces or frills toiled over, and consequently even in the hands of a second-rate ironer the costume loses none of its beauty. Linen, dimity, batiste, lawn, challie and sateen can be successfully made like this lawn gown. Soft Silk Lawns.

Silk lawn is one of the most charming materials for garden party frocks. It is soft and light and so exactly suited for a slender, graceful figure! Pale blue is just the tint for a blond. A slik foundation is necessary when this material is used, for it is so thin and pliable that it is impossible to make a skirt take on a fashionable flare about the lower part unless some sup-porting fabric is placed underneath it. Two flare about the lower part unless some supporting fabric is placed underneath it. Two flounces headed by lace insertions and edged by lace make a pleasing skirt trimming for the pale blue silk lawn frock. Narrow plaits on the hips will give the skirt the correct shape. The bloused bodice should be fastened in the back and quite plain in front except for two vertical applications of lace insertion. If desired, a

THE QUEST OF BEAUTY

Some Suggestions Regarding Washing of the Face.

SECRETS OF THE TOILET

COMPLEXIONS MAY BE KEPT SMOOTH AND CLEAR.

A Woman May Be Beautiful Forever if She is Willing to Take Care of Little Details.

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Scene: A maiden's dressing room, which is a picture in porcelain blue and white, with its velvety rugs, easy chairs and ounging corners. The tollet table is luxuriously furnished with various exquisite silver boxes and crystal bottles which contain beautifying creams, lotions, potions and mysterious decoctions.

Personae: Two charmingly pretty girls. "To wash or not to wash the face, that is the question that I am worrying about now," exclaims one, slipping into a coquettish negligee, which she calls her siesta robe.

"Why, I thought you belonged to the Don't Worry Club, and that not even your complexion was allowed to trouble you," replies her companion, who has a complexion of her own, which receives a due share of attention.

"Yes, to be sure, I am a Don't Worryite, but I made a mental reservation when joinworry about my complexion and the best way to preserve it I should do so."

"That is quite wise and right. We should worry about it until we know just what is best for it and the learn of the state of

best for it, and then keep right on doing that best thing." "Yes, indeed; only I have not been able

to settle upon which piece of advice it is best to take. One says, 'don't wash your face too often,' so I wash it every other day. Then some one else says, 'don't wash your face at all.' I don't wash it at all and feel quite horrid."

"Naturally." replies the other, reflectively. "Perhaps in between times, when your are not trying any particular methods. you are not trying any particular methods, you would like to try my way"

Her Way Was Simple.

Her way was simplicity itself. It was just washing the face twice a day, night and morning, no more, no less. If cleansing is necessary during the day a little cold cream is used. To wash the fact too frequently removes the natural oil and gives the skin a withered look, with wrinkles following in the wake, too much water taking away vitality and strength. Never, on any account, if you value your

complexion, use hard water. The excess of lime in hard water neutralizes the oil in the skin pores, and thus hardens the cuticle. Better not wash your face at all than to use hard water. Try always to get rain water for the entire bath, but cer-tainly for the face. Rain water is, in fact, the only water fit to wash the face with. It was to its saving virtues that many beauties of romance owed their charms. Diane of Politiers preserved her beauty to the age of three score and ten, and was a celebrated beauty in an age of beauties; the loveliest woman at a court of lovely women, and that at an age when most wo-



SERVICEABLE AND SUITABLE.

few rows of narrow plaiting may be put on around the neck. A deep lace collar over the shoulders matched by the vandyked cuffs upon the wrists makes a pretty dec-oration. A ribbon belt is all that is needed o complete this dainty robe CATHERINE TALBOT.

An Outing Blouse. A blouse suitable for tennis, boating, seaside or ordinary wear may be made of almost any material which is twenty-seven inches or fifty-four inches wide, such as cotton, sateen, washing silk or any woolen material. If the former width is used, three yards will be required; if the latter, a yard and a half. The blouse can be cut in one piece if fifty-four inch material be employed; if twenty-seven-inch stuff be used, a seam will occur at the back, where it will be hidden by the tucks which face toward the center. A seam, however, will occur in any case in the center of the back of the simulated yoke.

Lay the pattern on the double of the material and cut it out. Then stitch the tucks and neatly join to the yoke part by the stitched straps. These straps must be repeated on the inside, as, of course, no turnings can be taken there. Gather the material under the arms and draw up to the size required for the armhole. The lower edge of the blouse is also gathered and set into a double-webbed band. This keeps the blouse in

correct position. Now seam the shoulders. Place the box plait to the notches and attach the fastenings, which may be hooks and eyes or flexible buttons and buttonholes, the latter being worked through the center of the box plait, which should be covered with lace insertion.

The neck is cut a trifle low in front to permit of the wearing of a band or a row or two of pearls. The turned down collar is interlined with muslin and faced with ered with insertion.

life, but afterward. This is the perfumer's account: "I, Oudard, apothecary, surgeon and perfumer, do here declare on my fain and on the memory of my late honored and nuch-loved mistress, Madame Diane of Poitiers, Duchess of Valentinois, that the only secret she possessed with which to be and remain in perfect health, youth and beauty to the age of seventy-two was rain water. And, by truth, I assert there is nothing in the world like this same rain water, a constant use of which is imperaive to render the skin soft and velvety, or to freshen the color, or to cleanse the pores of the skin, or to make beauty last as long as life."

Bottled Rain Water.

Thus the only service which M. Oudard rendered his illustripus mistress was to gather the rain water for her, bottle it and seal it up, to be in readiness in case of scarcity of rand water. All the bottles of philters which daily arrived from the great perfumer's only contained rain water.

It may be added that Diane always took an hour's exercise before the dew had left

the ground.

Use warm water for washing the face, and rinse with clear, cold water. Warm water cleanses, cold water tones up the muscles and prevents roughening of the skin by winds.

skin by winds.

Soap is not the enemy to the complexion that many people consider it. It is infinitely better for the skin than the dirt which will better for the skin than the dirt which will collect in the pores after a warm and dusty it to the notches and attach the fastens, which may be hooks and eyes or tible buttons and buttonholes, the latter ng worked through the center of the plait, which should be covered with it is insertion.

The meek is cut a trifle low in front to mit of the wearing of a band or a row two of pearls. The turned down collar interlined with musiln and faced with material. The sleeves are each cut in piece, with a slight fullness at the piece, with a slight fullness at the transport of the skin. A soft cloth, or a piece of antiseptic cloth, is good for occasional use in washing the face after the use of cold cream.



fine damask one, and use it thoroughly and discreetly, for your face is not covered with parchment or cast iron. Learn how to "dabble" the face with a fine cloth as a method of drying. This preserves the deli-cate appearance of the skin.

Beautiful Skin at Ninety.

Madame Bonaparte, the beautiful American who was married to Napoleon Bonaparte's brother, possessed a velvety and peach-like skin, even at ninety, and used to say that women treated their skins exactly as if they were as thick as that of a rhinoceros, and to this she attributed premature wrinkles and loss of delicacy, of shape of features and coloring of the skin. She understood well the arts of the tollet and always looked ten or fifteen years younger than she was. When an aged woman her complexion was wonderfully fair

Immediataely after washing the face, giving it a dash of rosemary or lavender water will have a brightening effect.

If the face has an oily appearance, wipe it off with a cloth dipped in the following lotion: Rosewater, one pint; simple tincture of benzoin, half ounce; glycerin, one dram. Add the benzoin to the rosewater, little by little, and lastly, the glycerin. It is important to get the simple tincture of benzoin, and not the compound tincture.

which is apt to discolor the skin. Rock sait does not suggest anything dainty, but if a pint or so is allowed to melt occasionally in the warm water for the face bath it will tone up the skin and thus help to bring a dainty flush to the

use for washing it than mucilage, made by bolling a teaspeonful of quince seeds in a pint of water for ten minutes, strain this and occasionally use a little on the face; it will not keep fresh long.
Thirty grains of pulverized borax dis-

solved in two and a half ounces of lemon juice and one ounce of resewater make a lotion that is effective in keeping freckles in abeyance. It should be applied at night.

Ready for Company Again.

The woman who has wept until her eye lids and her nose are purple, her eyes bloodshot and her face swollen, always feels a trifle embarrassed when she has to receive callers or go down to dinner immediately. She frequently makes a bad matter worse by washing her face in cold water. If she will, instead, bathe it gently with rosewater for a few minutes and then lie down for a few more, with a soft cloth saturated in rosewater over her eyes, she will be prepared to face any company. If wrinkles are appearing here and there on the face it is wonderful the effect gentle rubbing has upon them. Make a little pad

with one end of the towel and smooth out that incipient crow's foot before it has become more deeply indented. Rub round and round and outward and upward and count ne hundred slowly, or, if your patience is equal to it, count five hundred, still massaging that tormenting line on your brow or on either side of the mouth. There is nothing truer than the old saying, "A stitch In time saves nine." Beauty begins in girl-hood, and it is then that it should be taken care of and hoarded. It is easier to hoard than to try to win back what one has lost. But girls will not take the trouble to do this. They think their fine complexions will last as long as they do, so they are careless and indifferent until, one morning, a wrinkle is discovered. They then go to work and try to make amends for past neglect. The moral of this is, give daily a certain amount of attention to personal appearance. Even better than a pad is a flesh brush.

A gentle rubbing of the face and neck twice a week with it is equal to or better than massage. It exercises every particle of flesh and stimulates the nerves. If one has gotten very tired a facial rub with a flesh brush does away with that strained look which one set of tired muscles and another of unexercised ones give.

Make the Most of Them.

The beauty who owns a perfect neck and shoulders, which she knows to be one of her strong points, should discreetly make the most of them. Every night let throat, neck and shoulders receive undivided attention for a half hour or so. The neck and throat are first given a bath with warm water and soap, followed by a dash of cold water centaining a few drops of some refreshing aromatic vinegar.

This gives tone to the flesh and makes it

feel delightfully satiny to the touch. One is then ready to use the flesh brush, after which a wee bit of powder, soft and fine, and delightfully fragrant, of rose or violet All this is just so much to the credit side

of beauty's account. Bear in mind when performing any tollet rites that time is not made for the beauty seeker; that she must wholly disregard the lapse of time, even ength of days in making herself so charming, so complete, that he

Who looks upon her loveliness Looks surely to his heart's disaster. Useful Hints.

Blondes should choose the turquoise and coral. Diamonds, too, can be worn by the blonde as well as by the brunette. Indeed diamonds are adapted to almost all complexions, although perhaps best set off by the dark-haired. Pearls lose much of their effect when the hair is light or flaxen and the complexion pale or sallow.

To make orange-flower cold cream, melt
1 ounce each of white wax and spermacetti,

add 3 ounces oil of almonds, stirring constantly, then add enough orange-flower water to make the cold cream of the consistency required. This must all be stirred constantly until cool. Keep it in a porcelain jar, well covered. For enlarged pores, after washing the face with warm water after washing the face with warm water and drying it, massage with the orange-flower cream or camphor ice, or use the fol-lowing, which is also good for wrinkles: Powdered aium, ½ dram; rose water, 2 ounces, and the well beaten white of an ounces, and the well beaten white of an egg. Put this en at night, rubbing it well into the flesh. Wash off in the morning. Water and every food which contains water (all do), has both hydrogen and oxygen in it. Phosphorus is contained in all meats, and in fish in small quantities, sodium and chlorine are found in salt and in

If your face is very pale-unnaturally sobathe in tepid water, rubbing briskly with a Turkish towel. Then apply the following lotion: Four ounces rose water, 3 ounces of glycerin and 2 drams liquid ammonia. it well into the skin, and then wipe off with a soft towel.

A recipe for whitening and softening the

hands calls for rose water, 6 ounces; honey, 4 ounces; yellow wax, 2 ounces, and myrth, 1 ounce. Mix the whole in one blended mass, melting the wax and honey over boiling water and adding the myrhh while hot. Five grains of chlorinated lime dissolved in a pint of warm water will whiten hands. A dry wash in cornmeal is good treatment for chronic red hands, and when water is used let it be lukewarm rather than cold. One dollar and a half will purchase all the manicure tools and supplies necessary, and these will easily last three years, so no great expense is involved. Broad nails indicate a gentle and retiring nature; narrow nails a mischievous dispo-sition; long nails a vacillating nature, and small, round nails denote obstinacy; filbert shaped nails are associated with deceit; crooked nails indicate a flery temper; pink nails, indolence, and red nails energy.

Cooking Mutton.

To deprive mutton of the strong flavor which characterizes it cut off as much of the fat as possible, and when a joint is to be cooked place it upon a rack in the pan cheek.

If the skin is inclined to be rough and leg of mutton is boiled or roasted, the neck sunburns easily, there is nothing better to is stewed. Chops are broiled, a saddle is roasted. Caper sauce is served with boiled mutton. The sauce is made as follows: Take about half a pint of good melted butter and stir into it one and a half tablespoonfuls of chopped capers and two teaspoonfuls of vinegar. Stir the sauce over the fire, letting it simmer very gently for about a minute. Serve in sauce

The following are some excellent suggestions for cooking mutton: Rolled Loin of Mutton.—This makes an excellent dish hot or cold. Get your butch-er to bone the joint, for he will use sharper knives than you can, and so there will be no wasted meat on the bones. Form the meat into a neat roll after stuffing with veal forcemeat. Sew up carefully and roast. Just before serving scatter browned bread crumbs on the top of the roll and baste with a little butter. Pour round a rich, good gravy in which a good tablespoonful of red currant jelly and a squeeze of lemon are blended. To carve cut into thin slices, and there will be a nice mix-

steamed Leg of Mutton.—Take the bone out of a small and tender leg of mutton. Chop some apple and onion very finely, season them with powdered mace, a few ture of fat and lean. cloves and a tablespoonful of red currant jelly. Fill the cavity made by removing the bone with the stuffing, roll it tightly and place in a double cooking pot, so that the water will not touch the meat. If you do not have this, set the meat on a dish, standing it on a cake tin in a large pot, and have water below the dish, so that the steam cooks the meat. When the meat is done place it in a deep pie dish and pour the gravy over it. Scatter chopped parsley and capers thickly over it and serve caper sauce in a separate tureen.

A Black Crape Gown.

A black voile crape makes a charming gown if the front of the bodice and skirt are horizontally tucked and trimmed with black lace insertion. The skirt is finished with three frills at the hem. The bodice is relieved with white Irish lace threaded with pale blue ribbon, the sleeves forming a full plaited puff to the elbow and then

Pliable Corsets.

All the materials used in corset making are of the softest, most supple character, those hard, highly dressed coutils being things of the far past. A very popular fancy is a pin line colored stripe on a white ground, or black on a white ground is accounted essentially smart.

To scent a sick room when it has become stuffy try burning eau de cologne in a redhot iron spoon. It imparts a delightful fragrance which is very refreshing to the



## LUXURIES FOR THEM

Daily Home Conveniences Are Necessities Here.

ARE AMERICA'S ALONE

RUNNING WATER, ICE, STEAM HEAT ARE SOME OF THEM.

What the Housewife in This Country Has to Be Grateful

Written for The Evening Star.

Foreign folk with one accord declare American women, and especially American housewives, to be the spoiled favorites of fortune. This in face of the servant problem-wherefore it seems worth while to look a little into the matter-far enough, at least, to find out whether or not the foreigners have reasonable grounds for their contention.

A cynic has recently set it down as his opinion that there were more bath tubs in the cities of New York and Chicago than in all the British Islands. This does not in the least square with the popular conception of the Briton never divorced from his tub. But those who know say it accords tub. But those who know say it accords infinitely better with the facts. Running water, hot and cold, is at the service of all our city folk, and a large and quick-growing moiety of our country ones. What with water works, windmills, artesian wells and gravity flow, precious few new houses need lack it, while among old ones the force pump in the corner of the kitchen porch robs the cistern of its weariness. Other countries likewise have runping water, but the provision is niggard compared to our the provision is niggard compared to our own, and where it is found even much more than half the time there is no provision for heating save by the kettleful.

A cognate aggravation of this hot-water deficit is that in many piaces water can-not be heated without making up a special not be heated without making up a special fire. That is to say, there is no gas stove, nor oil stove, nor alcohol toy stove, over which to make tea, boil eggs or heat a casual sadiron. The kettle on the hob which sings and splutters so alluringly through the pages of English novels is undoubtedly significant. doubtedly picturesque—and more gey ill to handle, and worse to furnish.

Then there are the matters of heating and cooling. Where, outside America, do steam heat, furnaces, hot-water pipes, gas logs, gas ranges, and all their kind, banish logs, gas ranges, and all their kind, banish dust and grime, and save back aches, rough hands and goose flesh, not to mention more serious ills? Open fires are all very well—more than delightful as decorative adjuncts to a house already sufficiently warm, but intolerably burdensome as a dependence—fully doubling, sometimes almost trebling, the work of a house—with the result of keeping it in faintly temperate and strongly frigid zones. The German hausfrau, with her big, highly decorated porcelain stove, is in but slightly better case. In Russla, where the plain people sleep for the most part wrapped in sheepskin coats on the brick or stone floor over the stove, with the ever-ready samovar bubbling on the chimever-ready samovar bubbling on the chim-ncy shelf above their heads, the problem of keeping warm is reduced to its lowest terms. Americans would not accept such a terms. Americans would not accept such a reduction any more than they would accept the French plan of half-freezing 'n bed to save the trouble and expense of fires, nor the Italian habit of shivering genteelly around a diminutive brazier full of half-dead coals. dead coals.

Awnings for Palaces.

Europe sets awnings upon her palaces, especially her pleasure palaces. In America one finds them everywhere-even upon ents. That they are not entirely universal is due, in large measure, to the universal vacation habit. As much may be said of window and door screens, which bar dust and insects and let in the fresh air. But none of these adventitious aids to summer comfort afford half so strong a contrast as does the use of ice. Here everybody, without regard to age, sex, color or previous condition, regards it as a commonplace, something no more to be done with-out in hot weather than bread or clothes. It is far otherwise clsewhere. London bars even which serve iced drinks placard them as "American." Housewives abroad get along without it, or, if very progressive, manage upon the most sparing supply. The buying is often literally from hand to mouth-no more than sufficient for a present economical consumption. Such lavish extravagance as buying ice to melt while keeping other things cool and fresh is un-heard and unthought of. There is something pitiful in hearing that so near us as the West Indies the supply of ice is often fetched home wrapped in a single palm leaf. By way of contrast, in New Orleans artificial ice is so cheap the levee gangs and roustabouts while at work often pelt each other with bits of it snatched from their drinking water. And in the harvest fields of the west and the middle south a barrel of ice water, constantly replenished, stands sweating coolness in some conve-

nient shade. Throughout Great Britain, the country whose standard of comfort most nearly ap-proaches our own, many things which American laborers eat plentifully are reserved for the very rich. Peaches, for example. Unless imported and tasteless, as well as dear, they are a wall fruit, only a little less flavoriess, and dearer still. Peach trees grow well enough, but will fruit only on a wall or in a glass house. The best of the fruit fetches 5 shillings, a little more than a dollar, apiece. Ten shillings the dozen will in a favorable season buy fair fruit. A basket, meaning maybe four fine peaches packed in silver tissue paper, cotton wool and osier willow, may stand you a guinea. So it is easy to understand that many among even the well-to-do live and

die without ever tasting a really fine peach. Melons and Corn.

It is much the same as to melons. France supplies the bulk of those grown outside melon houses and cold frames. English gardeners have the soil and the skill, but lack of sunshine to perfect them in the open. Private gardeners, of course, take pains to supply the tables of the great, but only in exceptional localities are there market possibilities. In the case of grapes what has been said of meiens and peaches applies with double force. Still, the markets are better supplied and at more reasonable figures, since grapes from France, Spain, Sicily, even from California, are brought in and reach the con-sumer in fairly good condition. Green corn, however, crown of American sum-mer delights, the Briton in the mass knows not. He has neither the climate nor the palate for it at home, although in America

he takes to it like a native.

Of public and private elevators—lifts John Bull calls them—America has a hundred to one anywhere else. And the bulk of these—in hotels, shops, theaters, railway terminals and apartment houses—exist for the ease and comfort of womenkind. Thus they come clearly within the category of her recognized necessities, which an older but cruder world still accounts luxuries. Harnessed electricity—for light, heat, cooking, fans and sewing machine motors-is something that can be no more than mentioned within the limits set this

These are some few of the high lights. Inevitably there is a shadow—one needs must be written in a whisper. name is ingratitude. The ladies, God bless them, having so much, want more. In strict justice, however, that must be set down against mankind, not themselves, since mankind has spolled them and made them believe the world spins around solely

A Shell Pink Parasol.

for their pleasure.

A sunshade in a fashionable shop is of the palest pink chiffon veiled with a cover of white gauze, which is sprinkled with silver, the small paillettes gleaming and glinting in the sun. White silk mingling with tulle forms small baskets filled with

Home-Made Shoe Polisher.

If you have any bits of velveteen, make up into bags about four inches wide and The wrists are gathered and set into shaped cuffs, which may also be covwith insertion.

If you wish to keep your skin smooth do not dry it with a rough towel. Instead, use all flesh; calcium is found to some extent.

All-Over Lace Evening Gown. seven or eight inches long. Stuff with rags